ABSTRACT OF
THE DISCLOSURE

Systems and methods for dynamically tuning the interrupt delay of a

network adapter in response to variations in incoming network traffic loads. As incoming

5   network traffic loads increase, the interrupt delay may be increased to permit an interrupt

handler to "clean up" a greater number of packets with a single interrupt. Conversely, as

incoming network traffic loads decrease, the interrupt delay may be decreased to expedite

execution of the interrupt handler to "clean up" received packets. By monitoring

incoming network traffic conditions, the duration of the interrupt delay of the network

10   adapter can be optimized to efficiently receive incoming packets without excessive

processor utilization and without poor response latency.